LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR. To the Editor of The N. Y.

Sin: In this morning's paper I find a letter from "Once a Teacher," suggested by and in reply to one I addressed to you lately on the subject of Boarding Schools for Young Ladies.

I hasten to assure this lady of my hearty admiration for her remarks, some of which are very impartial, very sensible-and all carry with them, at first glance,

an excellent show of truth.

I thank her for her kind forbearance with my ignor ance of life and society—it is easy to perceive that she might have been very severe—but in return, she will perhaps pardon me if I suggest to her that it is not usual for a newspaper correspondent to guess at the perhaps pardon me if I suggest to her that it is not usual for a newspaper correspondent to guess at the age (especially a lady's) of one to whose opinions she is publicly objecting: if my effusion bore on its face the marks of childish, unripe conclusions, it was surely unworthy the notice of her sage "uncertain age."

"A Mother" also replied to me a few days ago, not see much to refute my arguments as with creditable ingenuity to insinuate into a widely-circulated journal an excellent advertisement for some "Institute" in this City or elsewhere.

City or elsewhere.

In reply to the communication of "Once a Teacher,"
I confess to a very slight personal knowledge of NewFork bearding-schools. They may be—from the condition of society peculiar to this City—in many minor
particulars different from those in the South, with
which alone I am intimately acquainted; but as a
class is all leading characteristics, they must of newhich alone I am intimately acquainted; but as a class, in all leading characteristics, they must of necessity resemble those. Our teachers are almost inversibly from the North, conducting their schools on Northern principles of education and religious discipline, discensing their peculiar notions, their own ideas of decorum, Ac., and it is possible that I, who for several years lived as a pupil in two noted establishments, am also capable of forming an impartial judgment of the effect of their system on young persons.

This lady insists upon the impossibility to a teacher of counteracting permicious homo-influence; on that point, as a general thing, she is manifestly wrong. I have known young girls who have assured me that they should not be able to recognize their own parents, having been sent from their homes in the far south when mere babies to pursue a complete course of study—not to return till finished. Where in those

south when mere bables to pursue a complete course of study—not to return till finished. Where in those insunces was there any home-influence to be counterseted by the Principal to whose charge they were confide? It will be said that those were individual cases; they are so in a great measure, but by no means so uncommon as might be supposed.

On the other band it is a common case, when girls

On the other band it is a common case, when girls are sen; a great distance to school, that they go for five or seven years, without the possibility of seaing their homes, or scarcely their parents, until after they have graduated.

When, as usual with us, these establishments are in the country, the immates cut off from all influences except those immediately within the walls, what is there to prove that are arrest ground—realizing the submitted.

to prevent an earnest woman—realizing the solemnity of the duties she has taken upon herself, and the immense responsibility she thereby incurs—from making herself felt, from diffusing about her an atmosphere of her own intrinsic goodness—her high-toned moral sense, which her pupils could not breathe without desense, which her pupils could not breathe without de-riving good from it, without being insensibly purified? I may mention furthermore a fact which "Once a "Teacher" must have merely overlooked—namely, that it is only those pupils boarding at home (a class apart from those under our immediate consideration) whose "diet, exercise, hours of recreation, study and "repose are dietated by the caprice of the moment." A teacher has not these difficulties to contend against in scholars placed entirely under her control—nothing to overcome, after a little while at least, but very tritles in their physical education. The diet of a boarding-school is "simule" (say meagre) enough heaven knows, and the hours of exercise, study, &c., are pre-scribed with clock-work regularity; with a few indischool is "simple' (say meagre) enough heaven knows, and the hours of exercise, study, &c., are prescribed with clock-work regularity; with a few indivioual exceptions there are a large number of healthy, intelligent girls whose minds and hearts, when most susceptible to influences for good or evil, may be tilled and sown with any seed.

Madame begins with her system; there is no lack of discipline, no end of moral homilies and "forbidden "subjects," (which latter in common with sweetments are enjoyed in secret,) no dearth of rules and maxins—line upon line and precept group precent.

maxims-line upon line and precept upon precept.

The careful guardian hedges about these tender souls with warrangs and proverbs, with religious observances, with fastings and with prayer. All that is here duty," for it sounds well, it looks well—moreover it reads well in her aristocratic circulars; it imparts a mora tone to her picture of the interior of the Institution; religion and morally are very respectable; no parent, however worldy, but would desire in his child—cer inly a daughter—at least a graceful observance of th.

of th.

to the assertion that girls are sent to these schools in order to form associations with their "betters," it may be true of such establishments in New York, where rapidly-acquired fortunes have so

New York, where rapidly-acquired fortunes have so much weight in general society.

To similar schools in the South, it does not apply; the barriers of posi ion there are inexorable, the bounds severely of fined; in some of the Southern States there is no such thing as a middle class, and in all much less of merch immegas a mission cross, and in mission con-of merch i moneyed aristocracy; a nonzeau riche, were be worth a million, could not intrude upon an "old family" in comparative poverty; nor his daughter, by any pos-tible chance, protong an intimacy formed at boarding-school with those socially above

The stated annual exhibitions are not the least disgusing feature of these abominations. I have attended, as well as taken part in, many, and I have never seen a Principal otherwise than big with self-importance and complacency on these occasions.

What has she to fear? Her troops have been duly

drilled for this grand parade; they cannot but go through their evolutions with a precision and brilliancy reflecting unbounded credit upon their commander. For weeks and months, early and late, unwearled preparations have been going on; many of the young ladice are clever, ambitions to excel; there is no danger of blunders; "the proper pupil will be brought for"ward at the proper moment"; each one knows and will play well her part; if dull she will be saved, if

brillism she will have ample opportunity to shine.

Intricate arias and dashing cavatinas are to be performed to relieve the monetony of recitation—pictures, the frames of which are the only valuable part of them. the names of which are the only valuable part of them, painted by the pupils or their masters, decorate the walls—there is even an elegant collution to be served in the grand saloon at the close. Why should she be otherwise than self-congratulatory on being the Amphytrion of all this "feast of reason" for that dear public which patronizes and applauds her?

"Once a Teacher" may be very sure that if a lady should by some unhappy chance only once feel the degradation, the self-contement, of having contrived such a sorry sham—such a pitiful tickling of the vanily of weak parents—she would rather scrub floors (notwithstanding her-dainty palms) for a living than be again subjected to it.

This business is engaged in only as a very quick and easy means of acquiring a fortune, when the truth is that it as absolutely requires persons specially devoted to the cause, sensible of its dignity and even religious importance, as do Christian missions or the

ligious importance, as do Christian missions or the

pulpits of our churches.

The grand aim of all should be the same—to make The grand aim of all should be the same-to make good men and women, to refine and cultivate mentally and spiritually. Why should the one cause be entered upon with less conscientions self-examination, less cautions, trembling sense of responsibility, and with more mere mercenary consideration than the other?

ONE OF THE FINISHED. Other ? New-York, July 10.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane Sin: I notice in a recent number of your paper an article on "Female Physicians," in which you give an outline of the movement in favor of female Medica Education in this country. With your permission I would add to that history a few items which were probably not known to you at the time you prepared

the above mentioned article.

Professor A. Curtis publicly advocated the rights of weman to a Medical Education as early as the year 1837, both writing and addressing numerous audiences on the subject. In 1846 he delivered a course of con the subject. In 1846 he denvered a course of lectures to ladies in this City, discoursing to them upon Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery, and Medical Scievce in general. One hundred and twenty ladies listened to nearly all these lectures. This, so far as I am aware, was the first class of the kind formed in America; and from that date until the present Prof. Curtis has lectured to ladies on medical sub-

America; and from that date until the present time a roof Curris has lectured to Isdice on medical subjects every year, both alone and in connection with other teachers. He spoke before the Society of Ladies which took so active a part in establishing the Boston Female Medical College, and delivered one of the introductory addresses at the opening of the similar Institution in Philadelphia.

In the Fall of 1849 the Eelectic Medical College at Syracuse, New-York, admitted woman to its halls, and gave her all the privileges of collegiate medical instruction. Seven lady students attended at that course of ketures, among whom was Mrs. L. F. Fowler, M. D., afterward a teacher in the female department of the same Institution. To swas the first time that woman was welcomed to the lore of a Medical College, and that pioneer school of "Female Medical College," they have been all the proper of ladies at all its sessions.

In the Spring of 1851, the Physic-Medical College of this city opened its doors to woman, admitting her to

the full course of medical instruction, and privileging her to receive a regular education and graduation, in common with male students. Six ladies attended the first course to which this school admitted famule schol-ars, and from two to nine have been students at each

ans, and from two to nine have been students at each subsequent course, several of whom have graduated with well-carned distinction.

Will you have the kindness to give this a place in your columns, that the friends of Female Medical Education may know all that has been and is being done on this subject.

Yours, very respectfully.

Cincianati, July 12, 1855.

WM. H. COOK, M. D.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

To the Editor of The N. F. Trobuse.

Sin: Visiting your City, among other places of interest and curiosity I called yesterday afternoon at a place to which I had been directed by gentlemen of The Spiritual Telegraph Office. They assured me that Mr. - beld free day-circles, and by calling there I could witness some of the wonderful manime to leave. To that I told him I was convinced it at the whole thing was a d—d bumbag. At that he sprang and jerked me from the chair. I did not, however, leave the room. I took a seat close to him, and to try the strength of the spirits, I put the toe of my boot sgainst the leg of the table. Upon this Mr.—yelled out "What do you wish to obstruct the "communications of the spirits for? you scamp," and "rascal," &c.; and with the rage of a tiger he pounced upon me, striking, kicking, and pushing me to the door of the room. oor of the room.

This, Sir, is my first lesson of experience in tryin

This, Sir, is my first elseon of experience in tryin to find out the truth of spiritual communications. No one can dispute that I have "seen the elephant" in this my first degree, and I shall always consider my self lucky above many who spend much time amoney to know the reality of this mysterious mon ster.

S. C. CHANDLER.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND JOSEPH STURGE.

SIR: In your paper of April 26 was an article headed 'Liberia," in which erroneous sentiments were attributed to Mr. Joseph Sturge of Eugland, Being in regular correspondence with him, knowing his general opinions, and aware that he was acquainted with the establishment, growth and prosperous condition of the Mendi Mission and Schools, under the care of the Amer ican Missionary Association, in the interior of West Africa, I forwarded to him a copy of THE TRIBUNE containing President Roberts's statement. Mr. Sturge refers me to his contradiction of it, written soon after the receipt of my letter, which he requests me to ask you to insert in your paper. By inserting the same you will not only oblige him, but his numerous friends in this country. Respectfully yours, LEWIS TAPPAN.

MR, STURGE'S CONTRADICTION.

MR. STURGE'S CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

I was prevented by an important engagement attending the meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society, held on the 23d inst., or I would have alluded to a statement which, in The Liberia Herald of the 17th of Jaunary, the President is said to have made in his address to the Council and House of Representatives of that settlement, which is as follows:

"That he had the peasure of hearing Joseph Sturge, the Quaker, express in a large public meeting that whatever might have been the motives of Southern advocates of columnation, tiberia seemed to be the child of Heaven, and, under the festering care of Divine Providence, destined to do more for the elevation of the race and toward the introduction of civilization and Christianity into Africa than any other enterprise, civil or religious, bitherto conceived."

Now I neither hold nor did I express such sentimenta So far as I can recollect the substance of my remarks on taking the chair at the annual meeting of the Abo-rigines Protection Society last year was, that perhap others as well as myself had felt at one time a degree others as well as myself had feit at one time a degree of prejudice against that Society because its honorary Secretary, my friend Dr. Hodgkin, had been a warm friend of the American Colonization Society, but that I wished to express my cordial approval of the general objects of the Aborigines Protection Society; and with regard to Liberia, though it originated with the supporters of Stavery in America, yet I understood it was covered in development State, and whatever might be its porters of Slavery in America, yet I understood it was now an independent State, and whatever might be its origin I should reloice if it proved a blessing to Africa. As the statement has been copied into The New-York Dailly Tringure of April 26, and my attention has been called to it by one of my Abolition friends in that city, I shall be obliged by the insertion of this letter in The Reporter, a copy of which I mean to send to President Roberts, and shall of course b give publicity to any explanation he may think it right to send. Sincerely and respectfully, Lendon, 5th Month, 25th, 1855. JOSEPH STURGE.

SCHOOLS FOR THE POOR. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Every one interested in the "Schools for the 'Poor" will be glad to see the question of your Correspondent yesterday, "A Friend of Children," None has any personal interest in these Schools, or desires them carried on if their necessity can be avoided. But when our Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. Randall reports the number of children in New-York City destitute of public instruction as 50,000, or whe the Police of one Ward, (the Eleventh,) returns 5,00 children as the number of non-attendants of Public Schools, it is rather evident that something needs to be done for the instruction of the children of the poor. And when the commitments to the Tombs for a single year show 4,000 boys and girls, and some 8,000 arrests of minors, it would appear that something also was needed for the elevation and moral education of this

lass.

If a "Friend of Children" can suggest any better mode than the Industrial School for i structing this class, we wish earnestly he would. The hint recently made in your columns is excellent—of compelling by law every street-child to attend some school; but who that knows the City can doubt that it never could be that knows the City can doubt that it never could be executed? There are probably 10,000 street-children at the least now—thieves and beggars and vagabonds—many of them couployed by parents—all cunning, artful and quick to evade police and law. They used to swarm over some parts of the City. The police would be incessantly occupied in arresting and dispatching to school such a throng. It would never be done, unless (most wisely) the City Government should be completed in the could be completed in the couple with the city of the city to be a complete to the couple of the couple of the couple of the city of the c

done, unless (most wisely) the City Government should employ distinct officers to look up from house to house the ignorant and vagrant children.

The parents make a profit of such children—that is the great secret of it all—and so they are sent out on the streets. This is met in the Industrial Schools by teaching the children some industrial branch and by giving them the clothes they earn. The ladies too go from house to house and persuade the most vicious to educate their children.

Of these schools as a religious and moral influence on a vicious and abandoned class we will not speak

on a vicious and abandoned class we will not speak here, though as a mere economical matter, that is worth considering, for every child sentenced for crimes to our House of Refuge for the usual two years costs

alone some \$900 or \$400.

Your correspondent is mistaken about the expense of the Industrial Schools and the income of collectors &c. Not one School that we know of pays any on anything but the salaried teacher and her assistant who get from \$200 to \$300 each per annum, which i little enough. The other labor, collecting and teach ing, &c., is all voluntary so far as the School is con cerned and e with much trouble. Most of the Schools aries, rent, food and clothing for 150

to 200 cost only some \$1,200 per annum, of the average of \$8 to \$6 a year for each child.

New York, July 11, 1855.

COMMON SENSE.

A DISTINGUISHED LIST OF NAMES.—A list of sub-scribers to the great work of Agazzis on the Natural History of the United States, will be printed at the beginning of each volume. Among the subscribers already obtained in Massachusetts are the following. They form a remarkable array of names, many o which, it is probable, never before met on the same

Which, it is probable, never before their of the outpaper:
Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Robert C. Winthrop, S. G.
Howe, Charles G. Loring, Theodore Parker, Theophilas Parross, Winslow Lewis, A. H. Vinton, O. A. Brownson, James
Walker, Nathan Appleton, Wm. Appleton, Rafus Choate,
Franklin Dexter, Chas. Francis Adams, Franklin Haven, Abbott
Lawrence, Edward Everett, Wm. H. Prescott, John C. Gray,
Vm. Surgis, R. W. Emerson, Henry J. Gardner, John H.
Chifford, H. W. Longfellow, Samuel Hoar, Josish Quincy,
Samuel A. Ehlot, Sampson Reed, John P. Cushing, Marshall F.
Wilder, R. B. Forbes, Righard Hildreth.

PLAN OF A NEW UNIVERSITY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We propose, with the cooperation of the friends of Science and Reform, to establish at Kirtland, Ohio, an Independent University, upon the following principles as a basis:

ples as a basis:

1. The realization of Freedom, in its true essence, shall be the grand object of this enterprise. Charity, Libernlity and Progression being the natural offshoots of Freedom; hence, to secure this object,

2. No individual or party creed, either of Church or State, shall have any controling power in this University.

State, shall have any controling power in this University.

3. Freedom in the expression of individual as well as party creeds or views shall be allowed: provided it is exercised with proper charity and tiberality, or agreement to differ in opinion, and a willingness freely to submit such views to criticism.

4. Free discussion on all moral and scientific questions shall be guaranteed.

5. Individual rights, irrespective of color, sect. sex.

Individual rights, irrespective of color, sect, sex or condition, shall be deemed sacred; but individual control, preciated upon color, sect, sex or condition.

6. In selecting professors for the several departments of the Institution, the shade ments of the Institution, the choice shall be deter-mined solely by the qualifications of the candidate to

mined solely by the qualifications of the candidate to fill the department to be supplied.

7. The course of study and instruction shall be such as to unfold in an embast degree the physical, intellectual and moral constitution of man, and his relations to the great system of Nature.

8. The plan of the University shall be such as to pennit students, with the proper restrictions, to select such departments of study as may be adapted to their scriptions.

9. Any well-established facts of science, whether they be mental or physical, of ancient, modern of future discovery, shall be deemed worthy of investi-gation by the Professors and Students of the Institu-

on.

10. No limits to investigation, in deference to old and preconceived opinions, or in consequence of pasexploded errors shall be imposed. "Prove all things,"

shell be the motto.

11. Special effort shall be made to mold the Institu-

11. Special effort shall be made to mold the Instituin in conformity with the spirit of the age, and cause
it to advence with the progress of society.

12. The demands of the existing times shall be recognized in the plan of instruction which shall be adapted
to prepare youth of both sexes for the daties and
responsibilities imposed by their relations to society,
and for the various important crises to be met.

In presenting the above platform to the public we would have it distinctly understood that we are not actuated by a feeling of hostility to such existing institutions of learning as are founded upon a sectarian basis, but rather by a desire to barmonize the isolated efforts of Reformers, to encourage a friendly cooperation in educational labor of men widely differ theological opinions, to substitute for "the espionage "of bigotry" the largest liberty of investigation, to counteract the propensity of men to merce themselves in sects and parties at the expense of individual sovereignty, to bonor viriue and talent wearing the livery of an orthodox or a heretical creed, to inspire the

ery of an orthodox or a beretical creed, to inspire the youth of this generation with the humane spirit of the see, and to promote the union of science, not with dead Theology, but with vital Religion.

We cordisliy invite all the friends of Human Progress to a candid investigation of our position. Those who believe the position to be correct and well-grounded we expect will promptly take a stand with us upon the platform and help carry forward the enterprise which we have been in

e have begun.

For their encouragement we are happy to announce that a building which originally cost fifty thousand dollars has been secured for the use of the University. This, it is thought, will (with a moderate outlay for re-pairs) be fully sufficient to warrant the commencement

of so great an undertaking.

In so noble a cause, and with so favorable a beginning, we feel justified in making an earnest appeal to all persons interested in the advancement of science all persons interested in the advancement of science and reform for material aid and encouragement. Let us prove to the world that what is just and true is likewise practicable. Let us show, by liberally contributing our means and influence, that our love of human liberty is more than a mere sentiment—is an abiding, vigorous, and coatrolling principle of action.

NATHANIEL MILLIKEN, Z. BLISH,
B. C. CARPENTER, B. STEWART,
ISAAC MORE,
Kittland, Ohio, March 5, 1853.

Trustees.

STRANGE ACTIVITY OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

From The Ranger Mercury, July 11. The Banger Mercary, July 11.

WHITE SET, Thursday, June 21, 1855.

There is a woman in this town who for the past ten years has been insone. It is not fully kno vn what the cause was that led to this very peculiar state of her mind. About eighteen years ago she loat her husband, but since that time she has performed the duties of her household with as much care as is common—cooks, washes, does all the household work without assistance or guidance. But unlike most women she cooks, washes, does all the household work without as-sistance or guidance. But unlike most women she spends no useless time in-doors engaged on the nicer kinds of lace work, or even at the toilet. She has a work to do, and all her energies are given to it. As soon as the dishes are washed, furniture set in order, the lights her pipe and starts for the field. About six rods from her house are two small hills which she is at work in leveling. They are about 12

which she is at work in leveling. They are about 17 feet high, and on the top contain nearly quarter of an acre. During the past ten years all her leisure moments have been thus occupied. Early in the morning with her hoe and crowbar, which are the only tools she uses, the starts for these hill-tops, and there works till night. She carries the small stones to the feet of the bill rolls, the level works are and the dirt here. foot of the hill, rolls the large ones, and the dirt hoes lown. In this way she has lowered one hill more than feet, the other 45.

The work she has performed is said to be more than any one man in this town could have done in the same time with the same tools. The stones alone she has carried to the foot of the hill would now require the laor of five men and four oxen two months to remove. Notwithstanding this immerise and continuous labor, she enjoys at this time the very best of health.

she enjoys at this time the very best of health.

When in the house about her work she is perfectly rational, never destroys anything and is guilty of no cunning tricks, such as erazy people generally are. She uses her son's wood to heat up large rocks, which she cannot remove without breaking, then pours water upon them, shelling them into small pieces to enable her to carry them into the valley.

Upon almost every subject of the day she expresses herself, having ideas peculiar to herself alone. In Scriptures she is well versed. The word Sun is not properly spelled—she contends it is Nus, because it nourishes the earth. The wonderful Aurora Berealis is the Devil's fire; and stars are the sparks that rise up when the Devil stirs it. She has had occasional encounters with this personage while

sparks that rise up when the Devil stirs it. She has had occasional encounters with this personage while at her work on the hills. Once he attempted to take her crowder from her. It was badly bent in the straggle and her face scratched, but she overpowered him. She has great faith in charms, or what she calls power-stones; her bed is accordingly filled with these stones, which she takes from the hills—also the winders which she takes from the related to the winders. dows, corners and various other parts of the house. She puts them also around her corn, which she plants upon the hills, and which grows well and yields abundantly, though all the soil is removed. These stones she assures people keep off the witches and make the

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSIONS-LOSS OF LIFE .- Sumneytown, July 9, 1855.—Mesers. Editors: This morning at 5 o'clock one of Mr. Janob Reed's powdermils situated on Swamp Creek, three miles north of this place, was blown up, and so severely injured one of the workmen by the name of John Stout (formerly of Norristown) that he died at 4 o'clock P. M. Dr. Henry Jacoby was called in, who after a careful experience of the proceed him beyond human assistance.

Henry Jacoby was called in, who after a caceful examination pronounced him beyond human assistance, as his internal injuries were of such a nature that he could survive but a few hours. He however applied dressings, which relieved his sufferings very mue 1.

Last Thursday about 1 o'clock one of Mr. James Smith's mills, on Deep Creek, was blown up, injuring one of the men, though not seriously.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

SNARE CHARMED.—A little girl in Gilmanton, N. H., has been detected in the practice of going a short distance from her home to play with black snakes. She was found with a large one coiled by her side and another in her late. Her fuscination is so complete that she told her friends if they killed these reptiles she knew of others that she could play with.

Resignation of Judge Ruggles.—Judge Ruggles

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE RUGGLES.—Judge Ruggles of the Court of Appeals has, in consequence of ill health, determined to resign as soon as the cases before him are decided, and in time to allow the vacancy to be filled at the Fall election. As Judge Gardner's term expires on the 1st January next there will be two Judges of this Court to be elected this Fall.

[Albany Argas.] ANOTHER VILLAIN,-No. 2 of the escaped scoun ANOTHER VILLAIN.—No. 2 of the escaped scale drels that committed the rape upon the young English girl about six weeks ago has been arrested at Sheboyean by Officer Gifford of Syracuse. We would advise the Syracuse people to get ready to bail him as soon as he arrives, for he may not like confinement. His name is McHavers.

Shot.—Mr. Joseph Buffington, near Bealsville, Pa., shot himself through the heart on Tuesday last and died immediately. He was to be married the next day, 4th of July. The parties were of the highest respectability, the cause of this sad affair has not transpired as yet.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR .- The Vanderbilt steamship North Star, Capt Wamack, which sailed from Havre at noon June 38, arrived at her dock on Friday morning, with 100 passengers and 650 tans of valuable freight. The North Star arrived off the High-

lands on the 12th inst. at midnight, and was detained by the fog, making the passage in 12 days and 12 hours, having encountered strong westerly gales up to the 10th inst. On the 30th of June at 4 P. M. saw steamship Ericsson, (from New-York, June 16,) 45

miles north-west of Havre.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE .- By the arrival of the bark Clara Windsor from Port-au-Prince, we have received advices to July 1. We learn from Capt. B. that the fever prevailed to an alarming extent among the shipping, and that every vessel in port has lost from one to three men. There was considerable sickness on shore. Capt. B. lost one man and a passenger named Leonard Washburn, of New-York. When leaving Port-au-Prince the C. W. had but two men able to do duty; was compelled to stop at Inagua and procure Consul's men to work the vessel home

A CONTRADICTION —The following sentences, is appears, formed part of the oration delivered before the "American Order," in this city, on the 4th inst. and was inserted in The National Intelligencer of the

The Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the esteent was known to the public here, declared, in Matrid, the present Pestmatter General, a Catholic, would be a mea-of the Cabinet of General Pierce. There is other and abun-t proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was used to the Roman Hierarchy before the Catholic collection.

secured to the Roman Hierarchy before the Collabor cost was cast for the present measurement to the statement, it is proper that we given currency to the statement, it is proper that we give equal publicity to the contradiction of it by The Union newspaper. That journal of yesterday pronounces the statement untrue, and asserts that "there never was and never could be a particle "of foundation in truth for so absurd a statement. "We know of our own knowledge, and from sources which put the question beyond the possibility of controversy, that the above allegation must be false in form, false in substance, false in general false in detail."

The Boston Herald is responsible for the following. The vererable and voluble old female snuff-taker is a perfect character, in her way. She is a feminine "brick." Hear her upon a question of Morals and Wag- But we have not come to that yet. Read on:

"Now, there's them boys-young men they're called-boys I call them. There they are-Abner called—boys I call them. There they are—Abner and Dan'el—mart boys—good family—very respectable folks—very—very! Known'em ever so long—live down in Springfield—folks well to do in the world—pious folks, too. And there's them boys, Abner and Dan'el. Both of 'em—Abner twenty-five, Dan'el twenty-two. There they are. Folks church goin people. Orthodox. There's them boys. Opposed to the liquer law—both of 'em. Bad as in-fiddles. Suppose they don't b'leeve in no Hell. It's awful. Perfectly awful. A-w-f-u-l! Both of 'em."

"Here the venerable matron took an alarming pinch of snuff—mind, she had been punctuating the above remarks with constant pinches, but here she came to a full stop with one that was really wonderful. She survived it, however, and then went on. Both them boys took a notion to ride. Sunday, too.

ful. She survived it, however, and then went on.
'Both them boys took a notion to ride. Sunday, too.
Sabbath-breakin'. What d' they care! All days one
to them, I 'spose. Perhaps don't b'ieeve in no Sabbath. Don't b'ieeve in no nothin'. Took a notion to
go out on a ride. Down they went to the stables.
Livery stables. They went to a livery stable. And
there they hired a—they hired a—let me see; what
sees it thay hired?

t they hired?
'Carriage?' suggested my friend.
'No, no; wait a minute; what was it? They hired a-a-'
"Charse?-buggy?-carryall?'-he hinted in rapid.

'No, no, no; wait a minute. I'll think on't in a ure. They hired a—they hired a—what was it

they hired ! "Cart!—tilbury!—phaeton?—gig! he again suggested, really growing curious to know what it was they hired.

''No, no, no. Lord-a-massy, what was it? Let me see. It was a -- it was a -- Here she took another

alarming pinch. "Handcart !--wheelbarrow ! donkey cart !--dirt

cart ?-dray ?-furniture wagon ?
"'No, no, no, Sir; I tell you no. 'T warn't any of
'em. It was a-it was a-sake's alive, what was the name of it?'
"'Fire-engine?'—locomotive?—go-cart?—Jugger-naut?—balloon?—watering cart?' broke out my friend, "'No, no, no. Do wait a minute. Lord-a-massy.

it's strange I forget it. They hired a—they hired a—
"Here she came to a dead pause, meditated, and took snuff largely."
The veluble old lady got hold of it at last. They had hired a "echicle"—a species of wagon she had not heard of before!

A Southern journal gives an amusing instance of the Dependencies of Society in the following domestic dialogue. The father is reading the newspaper, and

mutters: No rise in the rivers-never going to rise, I be-

LITTLE DAUGHTER. "I wish the rivers would rise." FATHER. "Why, what have you got to do with the

rivers' rising?"
LITTLE DAUGHTER. "A great deal, father; FATHER. "And what have you to do with the boats' ruening, my child, ch?"

LITTLE DAUGHTER. "They would bring the cotton

down, father."

FATHER (looking over his spectacles). "And what have you to do, darling, with cotton bales?"

LITTLE DATABLE. "Why, if the cotton was down

you would be able to sell it, you know, dear father, FATHER, "And what then ?" LITTLE DAUGHTER. "You would have plenty of

FATHER, "Well?"

FATHER. "Well?"
LITTLE DAUGHTER (laying her little hand on his shoulder and looking up into his face). "Then you could pay mother that twenty-dollar gold piece you borrowed of her, you know, father."
FATHER. "And what then, child?"
LITTLE DAUGHTER. "Then mother could pay Aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her."
FATHER. "Ay—indeed." And what then?"
LITTLE DAUGHTER. "And Aunt Sarah would pay Sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New-Year's, but didn't, because she didn't have any cotton—any money I mean, father."
FATHER. "Well, and what else?" (He lays down the newspaper and looks at her cautiously, with half

newspaper and looks at her cautiously, with half a smile).

LITLE DAUGHTER. "Sister Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back; and he said, when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles—and this is what I want the river to rise for and the big boats to run!

And I owe nurse the other dime and must pay my distate."

"Pa" looked at "Ma." "There it is," he said; are all, big and little, like a row of bricks: one, and away we all go, even down to our little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise of the river as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles." A good lesson for debtor and creditor, too, and well

JOHN RANDOLFH "HEADED,"—Of the many amusing anecdotes of this eccentric man of Rosnoke, we do not believe the following was ever in print.

He was traveling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted; meantime he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road.

The jumps are was a fine centleman and no doubt of one The inner per was a fine gentleman and no doubt of one of the first families in the Old Dominion. Knewing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him. the evening to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Ran-dolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as

follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displessure.

"Have I paid my bill?"

" Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."
"Well, I'm going just where I please—do you un-

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant came to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph, not being out of hearing-listance, he spoke at the top of his voice: "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—Patrick Flanagan, a boy 8 years old, while playing upon the roof of No. 59 Mulberry st. yesterday, accidentally fell to the pavement and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FRIDAY, July 13-Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER in the chair, and a quorum present. Communications-From the Controller submitting a

statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-av. Railroads for the month of June as follows:

Ordered on ile.

A Washington Monument—The Committee on Lands and Piaces submitted a report in favor of allowing W. Latting to erect a Washington Monument on the Battery, 600 feet high on a hundred feet base.

The Board of Councilmen had reported in favor of such a monument on Central Park. The Committee of this Board consider the Battery ground the most suitable. They therefore non concurred with the Board of Councilmen and offered resolution that a circular lot of ground measuring 200 feet in diameter on the Battery, the site now occupied by Castle Garden, be appropriated for the purpose; that the use thereof be granted to petitioners for thirty years on the condition that the ground should not be complete until \$100,000 were collected for the purpose of building, and that at the expiration of five years, should the said sum not be raised, the grant would be null and void. Also, that if the money was raised and the work completed at the expiration of thirty years, the petitioners should relinquish all claim to said monument Ac, to the City.

Debates—On the report in favor of a Washington Monument to be built by Mr. Latting at the Battery.

petitioners should relinquish all claim to said monument &c. to the City.

Debates—On the report in favor of a Washington Monument to be built by Mr. Latting at the Battery, he having the exclusive use of its rooms for 30 years.

Ald Williamsos briefly advocated the report.

Ald. Lond spoke against it as a mere speculation. The best monument Washington could have was the hearts of his people.

Ald. Duank thought that if the old gentleman (pointing to the portrait of Washington) were looking own upon them now he must be ashamed of these. There ought not to be any debate about creeting a monument to the man who fought for our freedom.

Ald. Elly read law to show that the City had no right to employ the Battery for any such use, it being reserved for purposes of promenade and fortification.

Ald. Battons supported the report in a speech for Sain. He said that Sam ought to do something; that the law which had just been read was nothing at all, and if it was anything they could erect the monument as a fortification and put cannon out in it. The name of it would be grouped to the ready was nothing at all, and if it was anything they could erect the monument as a fortification and put cannon out in it. The name of its would be grouped to the property any cannon out in the law when he was anything they could erect the monument of its would be grouped to the property any cannon out in it.

and if it was anything they could erect the monument as a fortification and put cannon out in it. The name of it would be enough to terrify any enemy, and all the nations of Europe would be sea't at it. And then they could have other forts enough to use up any fleets that could come into the Bay. Any way, Sam could find out how to build it in spite of the law. The emigrants could use the Battery, and if foreign emigrants could use it he would like to know if Washington could not

have a place there?

Ald. Howann said that about a thousand people had been living for three or four years past on funds which they were raising to build a monument to Washington. They had boxes up at all the churches, and "Sam" did not have so much to do with it as our adopted citizens, for everybody knew that they were the most liberal class of people.

adopted citizens, for everybody knew that they were the most liberal class of people.

Ald. Voorhis denounced the affair as a plan of Mr. Latting to s art another humbug observatory, out of the pickings of which he might get a good living for three or four years. There would be no danger of the monument being built, for since the failure of the Observatory at the Crystal Palace Latting could not get trusted to a very great extent. He was as patriotic as anybody, and would go as far as any other man toward erecting a statue to Washington; but this speculation—this reservation of the rooms for thirty years to Mr. Latting—took away all the charm of Washington—it was a Latting humbug.

Ald. Drake, who was three or four times exercised on the subject, had something more to say, and

on the subject, had something more to say, and Ald. LORD moved that the report be tabled. This was lost.

The main question on the passage of the resolutions

n taken and lost-7 to 13. Ald. Drake, in moving an adjournment, said that it was time they adjourned; they had killed Washing-

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FRIDAY, July 13.-The Recorder in the chair. Reports .- In favor of raising by tax the sum o \$50,000 for the Commissioners of Records. Adopted. In favor of paying bill of 6th Regiment for expenses on 17th March (St. Patrick's Day.) The report states on 17th March (St. Patrick's Day.) The report states "that said Regiment was ordered out by the Mayor, as "were likewise the 7th, 8th and other Regiments, for "the purpose of preserving the peace of the City and "County against any attempts at its disturbance which "were anticipated"—he having deemed it necessary to take the course should the civil force not be sufficient. The present bill is \$9t. Ordered paid. In favor of paying R. B. Counelly, County Clerk, \$1,079 92, for making lists of Jurors, attending drawings do., &c., for six months ending June 30. Adopted.

Raising Salary of Judges.—After some unsuccessful motions to postpone this subject to different days, which were lost, 9 to 9, the Board finally decided to postpone it to the second Monday in September.

Reports-In favor of paving bills of Coroners for quarter ending June 30, amounting to \$5,764 62; also the sum of \$405 for post-morten examinations. Adopt-ed. In favor of paying Sheriff Oner \$501 50 for re-New-York James Mitchell, charged with murder of his wife; Wm. G. Elder, \$17 42, expenses in going to Albany in search of Thomas Toomey, charged with larceny. All adopted. In favor of disallowing bill of C. T Vallers as errand boy to City Judge. Adopted. In favor of correcting tax of A. Belmont and others named. Adopted. In favor of paying bill of Stephen R. Thorne, \$113-15, for services in going to Palmos in bark Grepeshot in pursuit of Lewis Baker. Adopted. \$7 85, bill of Thomas R. Barton, Policeman, expenses incurred in arrest of Leavonworth and Breckenridge. Adopted. \$37 67, to officer Thos. Sampson for conveying prisoner to Boston. Adopted. One or two other small bills were ordered to be paid, and some petitions, affidavits as to commutation, &c., referred.

incurred in arrest of Leavenworth and Breckenridge. Adopted. \$37 67, to officer Thos. Sampson for conveying prisoner to Boston. Adopted. One or two other small bills were ordered to be paid, and some petitions, affidavits as to commutation, &c., referred.

Remassion on Commutation of Taxes to Corporations.—The Committee on Annual Taxes, to which was referred the subject of Remission and Commutation of Annual Taxes, under the law of July, 1853. to incorporated companies, made a report, in which they spoke of the law as partial and unjust, absolving the capital of corporations from taxes when it fails to realize income, but at the same time the capital of individuals is assessed whether profit is derived from it or not. They find the statute, however, (and have taken the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation on the subject,) to be imperative on the point, the rule being that where there has been an income, but not over a certain percentage named, to commute, but where there have been no profits, to strike the assessment from the assessment rolls altogether. The Committee officed, consequently, for adoption he following resolutions:

**Reselved, That the following incorporations be altowed to commute by paying five per cent upon the amount set opposite to their respective names, being their net profit, or clear income, during the preceding year: San Mutual Issacrae Ga. \$3,000; Atlante Bank, \$16,561; N. Y. India Rubber Co. \$1,000; N. Y. Balince Book Co. \$3,000; Atlante Bank, \$16,561; N. Y. India Rubber Co. \$1,000; N. Y. Balince Book Co. \$1,000; N. Y. B

CITY ITEMS.

THE WEATHER.-To the muggy sultry weather of yesterday morning succeeded a most seasonable shower—a perfect God-send to the grass in the Park so sorely trampled by eager-eyed patriots on the night of the fireworks. This rain will be of great service to the bereaved meadows in encouraging new effort, now that their full-grown hopes have be ent off by the untimely seathe. They will no doubt dry their tears at the first sunshine, and get up a fresh, clean growth of grass very much to the sat all neat cattle. But the rain has a song of its own:

Let the long slender spears, how they giver and fash, Where the clouds send their cavalry down; Rank and file by the million the rain-lances dash. Over mountain and river and town; Thick the battle-drope fall—but they drip not in blood; The trophy of war is the green frash bud; Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

The pastures lie baked, and the farrow is bare,
The wells they yawn empty and dry:
But a making of waters is heard in the air,
And a rainbow leaps out in the sky;
Hark! the heavy drops pelting the sycamore leaves, [caved
How they weak the wide pavement, and sweep from the
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

See, the weaver throws wild his one swinging pane.

The hind drops dance in on the floor;
And his wife brings her flower-puts to drink the sweet rate
On the step by her half-open door;
At the tune on the say-light, far over his head,
Smiles their poor crippied lad on his bospital bed.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain! And away, far from men, where high mountains tow

The little green mosses rejulee;
And the bud-headed heather node to the shower,
And the bill-torrents lift up their voice;
And the bill-torrents lift up their voice;
And the pools in the hollows mimic the fight
Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in light.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And deep in the firwood below, near the plain,
A single thrush pipes full and sweet;
How days of clear shuing will come after rain,
Waving meadows and thick growing wheat;
So the voice of Hope sings in the heart of our fears,
Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's tears
Oh, the rain, the pleasant rain?

WAGES OF LABOR .- An Ohio paper now upon our desk says: "Respers are getting \$2 50 a day, and

harvest hands are very scarce and hard to get a 'any price; ' and this includes board, and that of the most abundant and substantial kind. How meny of the male laborers of this City ever get \$2 50 a day, and board and lodge themselves? It is true that is a very high price even for harvest hands in Ohio, but one-fifth of that sum for average daily wages any-where in the West is better than the average here, because board is included; and that alone is worth more than the wages of tens of thousands of the most hard-toiling workers in New-York, though men are better paid than women. We had occasion yesterday morning , call upon one of the sewing women of this City. She is by trade a tailor, having served a regular apprenticeship to that business. She is an American widow with not less than six children with her, one of whom is also a widow with two infants-two fine, bright, intelligent children. The whole family are industrious, toiling slaves of labor, struggling or just food enough to support life without sinking to degradation. We knew their street and number, but thought at first we might be mistaken-the house did not suit the description we had had of their residence. No, it did not; it was a front house and they lived in the rear; but where is the entrance? It was up that long narrow alley where the gutter-water of the back yard comes down-then up those long outside stairs to the garret of that old frame house. Oh how poor everything looked, yet how clean Looked poor. Yes, the faces and forms of the whole family looked poor, were poor; the mother has shrunk to nearly half the size she had when living in the comfortable circumstances enjoyed in her husband's life-time. They are all shrunken and poor from The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August. starvation; actual, sharp starvation last Winter, and want of sufficient and proper food now in mid-summer. They want because the tedious daily toil of busy fingers plying the needle is insufficient to farnish food at the present high rates for so many mouths, and clothes for so many bodies, and shoes for so many feet. They are not furnished, for the rent must be paid at all events, and it is a grievous thing to this religious mother that she cannot clothe her children for church and school as they once were clothed. Now what are her wages? She was making fine silk velvet vests, double-breasted, double-backed, and lined and wadded, with pockets and watch fob, for 75 cents each. "How long does it take you to make one?" "If I was well, and felt able to work all the time, without resting-but I do not, I am so weak this Summer-I could finish six a week; but I have to get up and go to work every morning at 5 e'clock. I used to work most all night, but I can't now, my strength is failing, and I get so nervous sometimes that I can't put my needle in the right place. It is no wonder, sitting here day after day, in the same spot, without a single change to cheer the mind or ed. In layor of paying Sherin Orier 3.30 30 for feturn and conveyance of prisoners, and \$930 30 for turn and conveyance of prisoners, and \$930 30 for everying notices of Jurors (being \$1,404 70) for quarter ending June 30. In favor of paying bill of Asa P. Harris, \$71 63, expenses in bringing two prisoners from Buffalo: John Duplon and James Darrow.

\$74 50 expenses in going to Newport and bringing to New-York James Mitchell, cherged with murder of New-York James Mitchell, cherged with murder of way, and are suffering still from the same cause, for many are without a single change to cheer the mind or rest the body. But after all, I am thankfal last Winter, no one can tell what we suffered.*

None can tell, except others that suffered in the same way, and are suffering still from the same cause, for way, and are suffering still from the same cause, for many are without a single change to cheer the mind or rest the body. But after all, I am thankfal last Winter, no one can tell what we suffered.* way, and are suffering still from the same cause, for many are without work this Summer, and those who have work to do cannot earn as much in a whole week, toiling fifteen hours a day, and eating their scanty food, as the Ohio harvest hand earns in one day. Look at the wages of the needle-woman who works at "slop work." The common price of making workingmen's shirts is sixty-two cents a dozen, and all other coarse clothing in the same propertion. The wages of a milliner's or dressmaker's apprentice is a foliar and a half to two dollars a week and board and lodge themselves, and they often walk two or three miles back and forth from their work to their garret home. The wages of a seamstresses' are about 7] cents a day where she goes out by the day. Semetimes this includes board, but often only one or two meals " with the servants," as she must go bome at night. The worst feature about scamstresses' wages is the all too prevalent fashion of those who employ them of never giving them their pay. The wages of all sewing-women are reduced to a point below which they cannot possibly maintain a decent appearance and procure food enough to keep them from starvation.
What is to be their fate it is difficult to foretell; but the present state of things cannot exist. Those who have formerly lived well by their needle cannot live upon present wages, and are now wearing out their wardrobes of former years, and spending piece after piece of their furniture to pay rent, hoping every day hat a better one is coming. It has come to the Ohio harvest-laborer-it never will come again to the sewing-women of New-York.

THE ALDERMEN.-In the Board of Aldermen last evening, an amusing speculation in the shape of a Washington Monument was discovered but voted down by 13 to 7. No other business of importance

was transacted and the Board adjourned for the term. TEMPERANCE.-Mr. Haydock, the wood-sawyer, will lecture on the subject of Temperance on Sunday at the following places: at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M. foot of Third-st., and at 4j, foot of

Grand-st. EXCURSION TO NEWFORT .- An excursion will come off this evening by the well-known steamer Massa-chusetts at less than than half the usual fare. She is up for a trip to Newport, R. I., to be back early Monday morning.

WELSH NEWSPAPERS .- We have been very politely requested to make some notice of a large and well printed sheet bearing the title of "Y Drych a'r Gwy-"liedydd," and dated "Efrog Newydd, Dydd Iau, "Gorphenaf 5, 1855." Nothing would give us more pleasure than to make a paragraph setting forth our cotemporary's good points, but though we have rather a polyglot crowd among our itemizers, the w vowe and double dd consonants of the Weish tongue are too much for us. Fortunate there is in one corner s English notice which will answer the purpose. It is

The "DRYCH A'R GWYLLEDYDD" (Mirror and Watchman) being the only WELSH Newspaper published on the American Continent, and circulated among a wealthy population of about 300,000, is the